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New York, Sanday, June 34, 1866.

THE NEWS.

Both houses of Congress were in session yesterday. In ction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to se the use of the same to the government for post cure the use of the same to the government for postal and military purposes. The bill requiring parties appealing from the primary examiners in patent cases to pay a fee of ten dollars was passed. The joint resolutions authorising the leasing of a building for the State Department and to provide for the publication of the official history of the rebellion were adopted. The Tax bill was taken up and considerable progress made, when the Clerk of the House announced the action of that body on the death of Hon. James Humphrey. Mr. Morgan delivered a culogy on the doceased, and the Senate adjourned.

But little business was transacted in the House except of a private character. Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, presented the records of an investigation into the accounts and official conduct of George N. Cariton, special agent and acting surveyor of customs at Memphis, showing the government to have lost about half a million dollars. The subject was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The Committee on Mining reported resolutions recommending an increased duty on foreign copper of at least sixty cents per pound on ingot and three cents on fine copper, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Several claim bills were reported and passed, when Mr. Darling announced the death of Hon. James Humphrey. Appropriate culogies were pronounced and resolutions adopted, and, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned. rther mark of respect, the House adjourned

MISCELLANEOUS.

tant letter, dated June 22, touching the po-tion in the British North American colonies cenerally, as affected by the confederation scheme of the takes the position that "manifest destiny" points erringly to annexation to the United States, and that the Irish movement at Eastport demonstrated the facile practicability of a conquest of the Canadian territory by our government at any moment. Confederation will be hurried through to its realization as a set-off to this condition of affairs and shaped as a menace to the American Union. The Fenians, he thinks rendered the success of the scheme certain, and the example just set by the colonists of New Brunswick at their elections will be used as a powerful argument in executive. Religious differences, fomented by the offi-cials of England for use in former days, are likely to prevent any cordial union, as at this very moment the Orangemen of Upper Canada are waging a flerce war on the grant of a separate school fund which has been guaranteed to the Catholics of Lower Canada as a sop to gain their support to the measure. The abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty, the writer thinks, retards annex ation to the United States. The first fruits of confeder tion, it is alleged by its advocates, will be to consolidate British power on the continent and "attract" the border nucleus of a great sovernment."

General Napier, commander of the Canadian forces, on Friday issued an order mustering out the volunteers called to arms to repel the late Fenian invasion. Genersi Napier took occasion to impress upon the minds of the volunteers that, although the late Fenian attack had proved a failure, the organization still existed and medi-tated a renewal of the invasion, and that they should continue to perfect themselves in drill and discipline, so as to successfully repel any future aggression that may be attempted. One of our correspondents in Canada reports that a little skirmish took place on Friday evening, at Pigeon Hill, Canada, between a small reconnoitering party of Fenians and a company of Canadian light in-suity. Several shots were fired on each side, but no ne was injured, and the Fenians retreated across the

Our special correspondence from Vienna and Florence at the newspaper reports published to-day contain thortant details of the European news to the 10th of particularly with reference to the probable issue as great Italo-German war struggle. It is intimated Jie, particularly with reference th Austria and Russia, in alliance, may pencil out a new

an of Europe, but arranged in pian completely different fro that sketched by Napoleon and Bismark. Georrespondent travelling with Generals Steedman and allerton furnishes us with another communication, containg interesting information in regard to the work-ings the Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama. The same ings the Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama. The same the comission have passed, and it is shown pretty con-clusivelyhat such antipathy is general throughout the Fouth. Is bureau appears to be administered with much green success in Alabama, under General Swayne, than in the lates recently visited. The agouts exercise to relieve thetestitute, to supply a friendly arbitration in disputes ato wages, and to report to the military au Corties any cos of outrage or oppression against the freedmen; and se existence of the bureau has excited less prejudice as hostility among the citizens of Ala-laus than almosanywhere else, and at the same time the negroes have een protected in their rights.

John Bright's rearks, in the English House of Commons, in opposition to the law of primogeniture in the ot tarning of change given by the people of that country to be peerage and aristocracy.

no truth is the report.

An affray occurred in a low house of prostitution, No.
114 Centre street, about ten c'clock last night, in which
the proprietor, Charles Heinner, a German, forty-six
years of age, shot James Brennan, a native of the United States, twenty-four years of age, killing him instantly, the ball entering the heart.

The argument on the constitutionality of the new

been brought up on a demurrer to seven indictments for violating the act. Messra James T. Brady, District At-torney Hall and Mr. Tracy discussed the questions in-volved, and the argument will be resumed on Thursday next. The number of arrests made during the pre-

gued against the constitutionality of the test oath. The question came up on a motion that the clerk should show cause for refusing to attach the certification of the court

Gold was firmer, and after opening at 151%, advanced to 153%, and closed at 152%.

There was but little business done yesterday; but the little that was done was at about Friday's prices, which, however, were in most cases nominal. Foreign goods were generally held firm, but domestic produce tended in favor of the buyer. In sugar and coffee there was scarcely any business. Cotton was also very dull, and prices tended in buyer's favor. On 'Change flour was also heavy. There were no transactions in wheat. dull and heavy. There were no transactions in wheat, and prices were nominally lower. Corn was dull and heavy at a decline of ic. Oats were a shade lower. Pork decidedly lower and unsettled. Beef steady. Lard quiet and heavy, and whiskey and petroleum dull and nomi-

The Canadian Parliament on the Fe-

nian Question-Dangerous Ground. Ottawa City, the present seat of the Canadian Provincial Parliament, is a bustling little inland lumbering town of some eight or ten thousand inhabitants. It is situated on the Great Ottawa river, a hundred miles or so above its junction with the greater St. Lawrence, at Montreal, and about sixty miles by rail north of Ogdensburg, New York. Thus the late gatherings of the Fenians in the neighborhood of Ogdensburg may be readily explained. General Sweeny had his eye upon Ottawa City, the Canadian capital, and in the outset he had every reason to anticipate that a brilliant success or series of revolutionary successes, beginning at Ottawa City, would crown his expedition. The Canadians were thoroughly frightened, especially at Ottawa City, where they were saved from capture by the Fenians only through the active intervention of the

Her Majesty's provincial legislators at Ottawa City, therefore, ought to be especially grateful to our government for interposing and saving them, as it has done, from the tender mercies of the ferocious Fenians. During their late campaign there were probably twenty thousand of them, most of them veteran soldiers, strewn along our Northern frontier; and if a passage across the river could have been secured whereby ten thousand of them could have been concentrated on the other side, they would have sent her Majesty's provincials, military and civil, whirling through Ottawa City, as General Sheridan not long ago sent the dis-gusted General Early and his rebel army

whirling through Winchester." But instead of gratitude for their salvation from the Fenians by President Johnson, Mr. Seward and General Meade, the Canadians, especially those stupid colonial Solons of Ottawa City, with a few rare exceptions, are painfully ungrateful and insufferably impertinent. On Friday evening last, in the Canadian House of Assembly, Mr. Galt moved for the indem nification by the United States of the provincial government for the expenses incurred by them on account of the recent Fenian troubles. Several members of the government and government party spoke in support of the proposition, and conspi among them was that famous jumping philosopher, Thomas D'Arcy McGee. But there was Mr. W. F. Chambers, of Brockville-who warned the government party that they were treading on dangerous ground; that, in a military view it was absurd to attempt to defend Canada against the United States-three millions people against thirty-five millions. To attempt to get up a Canadian military force to defy the power of the United States "would he contended, "be unwise, but destructive of the interests of Canada"-meaning, no doubt, as a British colony. Mr. Chambers was interrupted by hisses, groans, shouts, laughter, and all sorts of disturbances; but he seems to have persisted till delivered of the wholesome truths he had upon his mind. The motion of Mr. Galt, of course, was carried and if Lord John Russell is no wiser than he was before the sinking of the Alabama we may before long hear of a claim being presented at Washington for indemnity for the expenses incurred by the Canadians in their defensive measures against the furious Fenians.

We judge, too, from our reporter's report of this Ottawa Parliamentary debate that her Majesty's loyal Canadians expect some trouble from this business, and are disposed to pick a quarrel with us and fight it out. We must say, however, that the tendency to such a course on the part of the Canadians is not only very foolish and very impertinent, but that there is danger in it. Indemnity from the United States! Why, the boot is on the other leg! The expenses incurred by our government in the way of iron-clads, gunboats, troops, transportation, &c., to arrest and put down these warlike Fenian movements on this side of our Northern boundary will probably cost the federal treasury over a quarter of a million of money These expenses, we tell them, and something more, will be exacted of the Canadians if they push this badgering about indemnity much further. Mr. Chambers was only talking common sense to them, and if they do not listen to that they will have to listen to something worse. General Sherman, in a recent speech at Goderich, Canada, said that "the United States did not want Canada," but that "if we did a campaign of five days would bring it;" and General Sherman is a soldier whose opinion, especially on military subjects, is entitled

to great respect. We have only, therefore, to warn her Majes ty's Previsional Parliament of Canada not to trifle too far with this business of indemnity for the Fenians, or the Fenians may be allowed to cross the St. Lawrence by the authorities on this side. What then will become of the authorities on the other side, including the Parliament at Ottawa City? They will be gobbled up before breakfast. Let them beware !

faulters. The Senate at Washington is making con

erable headway in the consideration of the Revenue Tax bill. Several important amendments are being inserted in the bill as it passed the House. Some of these modifications are just, while others have not improved the mea-A radical change is being made in the law in regard to distillers, increasing the penalties for its violation, and making more imperative upon that class of busi There was great need of legislation on point, for the working of the present law has been far from just to all concerne A few men have come forward and paid their tax, only to find themselves placed at the mercy of scores of distillers who manage to evade the tax. In no portion of the revenue law, unless it may be that of the bankers and brokers of Wall street, has there been so much evasion as among the distillers; and what is more, they seem to be protected in it by the department. A system of compromising with all those who are detected in frauds has been carried on to such an extent that they are encouraged to continue evad-ing the payment of the tax in the future. Congress should not only legislate upon the law, but investigate the manner of executing it. It owes that much in justice to the distiller who

comes forward and honestly pays his tax. There is a great deal of very just indignation among the old established distillers of liquors in regard to the system practised by the government in compromising its claims with those establishments caught in evading the tax. This practice has now becom so extensive that a distiller who comes forward and honestly pays his tax is unable to compete with those engaged in evading the law without being certain of ruin in his business. In other words the Internal Revenue Department has made dishonesty the only road to success in this line of business. The effect has been that distilleries are springing up in all sections of this city and Brooklyn, where the liquor is manufactured during the night and sent off at an early hour in the morning, before it is inspected or the tax is paid. The result is that those engaged in this illicit mode of conducting the business are able to sell it at a less price per gallon than the amount of government tax and still make a handsome profit. When the distiller who pays his tax of two dollars per gallon comes into market he finds himself un able to compete with his neighbor who is thus

Several parties engaged in evading the tax have been caught by the revenue officers and the full tax assessed against them; but all these cases have been in some way com promised by the payment of a small sum. In stead, therefore, of breaking up the business, it only encourages it; for the distillers find it so easy to compromise their crimes with the government that they are able to make more money in that way than by paying their tax honestly. Formerly there were only two or three concerns in this city which tried this mode of evading the tax. These parties have been so successful that now they are numbered by the score, and the hones distiller is placed at their mercy, with ruin staring him in the face. It is also reported that several parties connected with the government have gone into the business and find it exceedingly profitable to evade the tax. The question is, under what influences do those officials who have the final adjustment of these cases of fraud settle with the parties? There are very strong suspicions that there has been a division of spoils and large fees pocketed for rendering decisions to suit these cases. A few months since we published accounts of a raid upon the distillers of this city by certain officials from Washington; but from all accounts those cases were all compromised, and instead of putting a stop to the business it has increased at an alarming rate, as the result of the action of the government in those cases. It is now assuming proportions of no trifling character: for the honest distiller will be obliged to go ont of the business, and the government will then receive only the amount of tax which the scent who settles with the fraudulent parties finds it to his interest to require of them Taking the results in these cases and the conniving with the brokers in Wall street, the government is in a fair way of losing a great pro portion of its revenue and also severely punishing all those who pay their revenue tax honestly This may be the object and intention of the Inter nal Revenue law; but such is not the public in terpretation of the measure. We therefore call upon Congress to investigate this business of ompromising with the illicit distillers and let public know the inside workings of the law and who is responsible for this singular

procedure. THE FIFTH AVENUE JOB .- It is stated that a committee of wealthy residents of Fifth avenue have agreed to pay over a certain sum upon condition that the Common Council will take no action in regard to removing the stoops upon that street. This is all right if the wealthy people are willing to pay; but we warn them that every future Common Council will make a similar raid upon them, now that it is ascertained that they can be bled so easily. If these foolish capitalists had been possessed of less money and more brains they would have laughed at the threats of the Commo Council blackmailers; but as the case stands we must give the Common Councilmen credit for a keen knowledge of the weak points of human nature. They have opened a mine of money which can be worked to their pecuniary advantage every year. Whenever the Common Council want cash let them revive the project of removing the Fifth avenue

THE MASTER SHIPWRIGHTS AND THE CUALKERS. The master shipwrights are dealing very unjustly if not tyrannically with their employes. Having given up their strike the caulkers were prepared to resume work, when the bosses exacted a most unnecessary and arbitrary pledge from the men. They were required not only to yield all they had been so long contending for but to abandon their trades association, a purely benevolent institution which has been in existence for many years We do not believe in combinations of any class of workmen to force employers to pay s certain amount of wages. That is a busin which will always regulate itself. But to de mand that workmen shall not belong to this or that benevolent association is an assumption of authority which cannot and should not be tolerated. As well might these bosses dic-

tate the style of the religion of their employe or define what they shall eat, drink and what sort of houses they shall live in, whether they shall remain married or single, or attemp to regulate any other domestic concern as to forbid their becoming members of any charita-ble institution they choose. We trust the master shipwrights will reconsider their action in this matter and not take undue advantage of the necessities of the poor workmen.

Sales of Gold by the Treasury Depart

It is evident from the ventilation the sales o gold by the Treasury Department are getting that both Congress and the public are very much dissatisfied with the transactions. The Secretary of the Treasury committed a great blunder and we suppose he sees it now. First of all it is not legitimately within the sphere of his duty to enter the arens of the bears and bulls in this city to speculate with government funds. He is not a banker or broker now, but a high official of the government, and the gold be used belonged to the people. We are not dis-pesed to think Mr. McCulloch acted with any other than the most honorable and best intentions. He thought, doubtless, he was acting right; but, as it has turned out, he made a mistake both as to his duty and financial policy. There was no necessity to sell gold; the government did not want currency, and if it did, the currency could have been obtained in another way. The motive assigned was to keep the price of gold down, a matter, as we have said, the Secretary had no right to speculate in. But instead of keeping gold down it has gone up since nearly forty per cent. In fact it commenced to rise immediately after the sales. There have been other causes operating; the state of things in Europe, as one for example, to send gold up, but we have no doubt that the sale itself of such a vast amount contributed to the rise. That is, the effect produced was just the contrary one to that expected and operated for. It depleted the Treasury of a considerable amount of gold and facilitated its exportation abroad. The direct loss to the government taking the difference of price between what it sold for and what the price of gold has been since, has been something tlike ten millions of dollars. In plain terms, the government has sacrificed within five or six weeks about ten millions by this blundering transaction. Mr. Van Dyck, the Assistant Treasurer at

New York, made a still graver mistake by acting upon his own authority in selling a large amount of this gold. The plea Mr. Van Dyck puts in and which Mr. McCulloch urges in his behalf is, that there was not time to communicate with Washington on one occasion when a great deal was sold, and that, therefore, the Assistant Secretary acted upon his own judgment and authority. This was when the Cuba arrived with unfavorable financial intelligence from Europe. Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Dyck say this news arrived too late in the atternoon, though before the stock board closed, to communicate with Washington. The Secretary adds that could Mr. Van Dyck have communicated with him the probability was that he would have ordered a suspension of the sales before so much was sold. This appears to us to be a very lame excuse for such an important and disastrous transaction. The telegraph could have been used and an answer to a message might have been re-ceived within half an hour or in less time. There was no necessity for the Assistant Treasurer acting without special instructions, and it was his duty to use the telegraph to obtain them. We have no disposition to impugn the motives of these high officials; but may not one or the other, or both, have been duped by designing men? There are cunning gold operators and stockjobbers among th politicians and friends that surround them, of whose schemes it might take a wiser head than that of either to penetrate. Evidently somebody has been immensely benefited. Do any of these political or personal friends know us any information on the subject? Let us have light. As Congress has taken up the matter we hope the whole affair will be thoroughly ventilated. Above all we hope some action will be taken to prevent similar blundering transactions in fut ure.

PENSIONS TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The Committee on Invalids and Pensions in the House of Representatives have reported against granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The Chairman of this committee, who made the report, we notice hails from Maine. This would indicate that the old prejudice against that war in New England has not died out, but that there is a determination to continue the opposition manifested at the time of the war as long as one of the soldiers who took part in it lives. The report of the committee is not only unjust, but, in view of the fact that Congress is appropriating millions of dollars for the negroes, it is an outrage. There are but very few of those soldiers who participated in that war living, and most of them are in needy circumstances, and they are the only class of patriots whose services have never been recognized. It would require only an appropriation of a few thou-sand dollars, and it should be granted without any further ceremony. It is a good sign that the report met with considerable opposition, and we trust that Congress will reverse the action of the committee and give to these old soldiers the pension which they deserve, for many of them never received a cent for their services nor pay for their clothes. It is time that they were rewarded. We know that it is late to begin ; but better late than never.

CHOLERA ALARMISTS .- The Board of Health continues to publish its two or three columns a day of facts and fancies about the cholera; and the homocopathic, allopathic and other schools of doctors are sending around circulars informing people what medicines they must take to prevent and what to cure cholera. The result is that all who read these documents feel very sensitive about the least disorder of the stomach : and if our citizens are not frightened into the epidemic it will be because Providence is more merciful than the physicians or the Board of Health. Almost the only sensible suggestion we have recently seen in regard to preventives is that of Dr. Harris, who insists that the vessels lying at our wharves shall be thoroughly cleaned and kent in a first rate sanitary condition. Cleanliness will prevent any epidemic, as was shown in the case of New Orleans, a city that always suffered from yellow fever until our soldiers put it in order.

THE FASHIONS.

Propering for Country Executeions—Diffi-culties of a Fashionable Summer Execute and Datie, of the Family Exodus and Datie. of the Family Dectors—Extraordinary Claims of Rival Watering Places—Description of Pive New Dresses—Indoor and Waiking Costumes—Inquiries About Jackets and Casaques—Bonnets, Hats, Trimmings, Jewels, &c.

OUR PARIS SPECIAL (PASHIONS) CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, June 8, 1866.

Neuralgia and hysterics have been inconveniently prevalent since the Empress closed her series of Monday evening recoptions last week, and physicians, with or without white neckties, have consequently been in great request. I have met them everywhere wiping drops of perspiration from their brows after long and arduous dobate with their invalids on the efficacy of these or those mineral springs. No one but a medical adviser can know what such consultations imply. In the first place Monsieur and Madame are never of the same opinion when the henorable member of the family is called in to settle which bathing place they are to go to; a matter which has been a bone of disgo to; a matter which has been a bone of dis-cord between husband and wife ever since there were no more balls to dress for. It is not until the neuralgic fits have come on with undeniable intensity that Monsiour sees it is urgent to put an end to them by sending for the family doctor, and at this crisis the modern Esculapius finds it a hard matter to bring things to a satisfactory conclusion. After many pros and cons he discovers that the same watering place would not at all agree with both parties. Madame is sent to Sna and Monsieur to Vichy, which ultimatum sent to Spa and Monsieur to Vichy, which ultimatum agrees with everybody. But then every one cannot afford to have neuralgia, hysterics, physicians and mineral waters—people whose position in society demand that they should have something the matter with them, somethey should have something the matter with them, some-thing to account for their shutters being closed and their servants dismissed. It is a case of economy, a case of necessity. There must be, as they say, a rule to go by in every well conducted household. "One cannot give balls in winter and be expected to keep servants in summer." In consequence of which fact showers of cards bearing the initials p, p, c, are rained down on suspecting friends. Some little, dirty village a few miles from Ver sailles or St. Germain is honored with their presence an the name of a campagne, till a course of strict pinching n cotton gowns has set the scales straight and strength

has been recruited for another campaign.

There are others whose respectability depends on their not being seen in Paris during the summer, and who can-not even boast of a white plastered house, with a kitchen garden and dunghill in front. They have nothing to do but support voluntary incarceration in their own étage of which they only inhabit the back rooms. They go out for very early rambles before any of their acquaint.

ances are up and where they are not likely to be met.

They spend the whole of each Sunday either at Auteuil, St. Cloud, Asnières, or some such suburban rural places, and write to friends every Sabbath, dating their letters from the above mentioned retreats. Thus they have the privilege of being everywhere and nowhere, of keeping up appearances, and, moreover, they escape the danger of being taken for authors or journalists, or of being classed among any other set of intellectual people. Refinement and respectability may be carried a little too far; but it will not prevent me from saying that Paris is a glorious place in summer, and none the worse for being this paris.

Then there is nothing so enjoyable as seeing the inside of people's boxes, especially of those who, with the re-turn of balmy days, complain of chronic headaches, dysses come on is sure to be in the week which sees the official inspectors leave town on their duties for the Thermal establishments; that is the signal. A few day

Thermal establishments; that is the signal. A few days after their departure the bells are all ringing at every botel in every corner that can boast of a mineral source or a beach along the briny element. The festivities at all these resorts of fashion are to outdo everything that has been done up to the present time.

At Bagaères de Bigorre, the pleasures of the opera and ballets are to be added to the usual balls and concerts at the Casino. A little lower down I will describe a few contumes which were despatched thither yesterday. We have a formidable programme of en-

A word for Spa, in which delightful little pla concerts are to be given by artists from Brussels from 15th July till 7th September. A planist by the name 15th July till 7th September. A planist by the name of Jaell will play at the first; the violinist Vieuxtemps at the second; Mr. Jourdain, a tenor, will sing at the third; Mile, de la Pommerage at the fourth, and the last will be a kind of olla podrida.

first races at Spa will take place on the 18th a

The first races at Spa will take place on the 18th and 20th of June. All ladies belonging to the demi-monde are to be excluded from the salms dejenj, hot work this for those members of the committee who are expected to keep them out.

A place called Luxeuil (Haute Saone) is recommended to ladies who are deprived of the biessings of offspring. A curious historical fact which has been brought down to us from the time of the cruades proces that when in cases of this kind everything has been tried and has failed, Luxeuil is sure to succeed, and women who have despaired of ever being mothers, leave the wonderful place with promise of a forthcoming generation. A certain physician of those times, having been consulted by two ladies in deep affliction, sent them to Luxeuil while their lords and masters were exterminating the indiels in the Holy Land. On the return of these Indefatigable warriors they found their wires mothers of numerous descendants, and Luxeuil was resorted to with continued vigor. The waters were so alarmingly efficacious that the male part of the gentry of that period protested against their ladies visiting this place, and when marriages were contracted a clause had to be entered on the parish papers to the effect that no wives were henceforth to go to Luxeuil without a signed permission of their husbands.

The dresses I saw before they were packed for Bag-

bushanda.

The dresses I saw before they were packed for Bagbless and Spa were five in number—two evening
fresses, one for matinies, a morning robe and a walking
costume.

dresses, one for matimer, a morning robe and a walking costume.

One of the evening dresses was a robe made of gaze de Chambery, mauve stripes on white ground. The gord skirt was hemmed round the bottom with a very thick slik cord. The low bodice and basques were made of mauve taffeta, to match the stripe in the "gaze," and trimmed round with point lace, laid on flat, with a heading of narrow mauve ruche. A mauve belt, edged with lace, bown to match on an almost invisible sleeve, over a white bouillon, completed this elegant toilet. Headiress of white and mauve violets in grass, pearl ornaments, taffets bodices to match the stripes on Chambery, is the new thing.

The second evening dress has nothing of the style of the modest violet pictured by its predecessor. It is made of gold colored taffets, bodice and tunic in one, the latter divided into basques, and the openings between which divisions joined by cross-barred gold cord. The tunic, long at the back, is short in front, and edged with very narrow black lace. On the middle of each basque are two crossed drouping peacock feathers, embrudered by hand in all the gorgeous natural tints. The bottom of the robe is embroidered in the same way, the feathers being higher on the train than on the widths which oome towards the front, where they gradually diminish.

narrow black lace. On the middle of each basque are two crossed drooping peacock feathers, embrudiered by hand in all the gorgoous natural tints. The bottom of the robe is embroidered in the same way, the feathers being higher on the train than on the widths which come towards the front, where they gradually diminish. Beards of real peacock feathers trim the top of the low bodice and the siceres, under which peep forth a narrow black lace.

The ornaments in jewelry to be worn with this queenly robe are emeralds set in gold fliigree.

The head dress curis, with a fligree butterfly raised above the left temple and twisted gold cord run through a chignon of very thick plaits.

The lady wearer is brane.

Should there be any difficulty in getting the feathers embroidered, I suggest that black lace leaves should be placed on each width instead. The gorgoous cached would be lost, but the examble would be quieter.

The matine toilet was made of cream colored corded silk, on which one bright stripe, composed of pale blue and white, edged with an idea of carmine. It was gored, and the seams were sewn together with a pale blue pliping to match the stripe. A jacket with belt and rosette was made to correspond. The trimmings were composed of pale blue cord and tassels on each shoulder, at the bottom of the sleeves and on the back of the neck. A pointed Valenciennes collar and culls, white Valenciennes parasol over blue taffets, and a white tulle fanchen with trailing pale bluebells over the breast, were to accompany the toilet. The morning robe was made of white French merino, open down the front, with a handsomely worked cambric mushin petitional between; the heady and skirt of the robe all in one and well rounded at the bottom.

The nighting cap with this was to be an Italian lappet of white blonds, on which it a solferino resette. These morning head dresses are called cafelores. A set of crystal jewelry was to be worn with this, the earning been crystal medallions, on which creep enamelled beetles; the same, though much

white mislins are very lovely but very extravagantly made up with as listle muslin as possible and as much lace and insertion as can be out in every pattern and design. Inlaid squares, diamonds, leaves, all edged with Valenciennes and gripure. The muslin is also puffed with ribbons run under. Thus a puff and deep work insertion sewn on to a Valenciennes insertion followed by another puff, and so on up to the middle of the robs. They have elaborately frilled or worked trains which it is a pity to see drawn along gravel walks; they are odly fit for the boudeir, carriage and drawing room. The newest paraeols are worked with crests and cyphens, but on one quarter only; all the others are plain.

The new bathling costumes are the camee and mariner. The former is made of white woolien stuff and is composed of trousers and blouse with short sleeves; a stripe of white camees stamped on blue merino runs up the trouser seam, round the blouse and the belt. The mariner consists of a blue jacket with white facings (as which a vessel is stamped) and blue wide trousers.

The caps for both are made of white olicloth, on one a cameo, on the other a ship; behind each a woollen net.

RELIEF FOR DISAPLED SOLDIERS ON THE FOURTH OF JULY. -A general distribution of relief among the most needy A general distribution of reliof among the most needy disabled veterans will take place on the Fourth of July, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of the Soldiera' and Sailors' Employment and Relief Agency, 136 Canas street. Applicants should have tickets of admission to the Bureau on or before the 30th inst, and produce their discharge, pension and other papers. Ponations of previsions can be sent to the manager, or in money to the Treasurer, Theo. Gentil, No. II Broad street.

lime. The object was to warm up the machinery place her ponderous engines in running order. La the day other furnaces were lighted, and a sufpower of steam was raised to set the engines in mit is thought that the finishing touches will be pleted about the latter part of July, when she will ceed upon her contract trial trip.

FATAL MESTAKE.—Coroser Gamble held an inquite west that the set of the body of McEirath, who died from the effects of poison. December held here sick for the last is monther that the set of the last is monther than the set of the last is the set of the last in the set of the last is the set of the last in the set of the last is the set of the last in the set of the last in the set of the

reaches. Soon after swallowing the mixture he became sick, and growing rapidly worse expired in a few house afterwards. A post-mortem examination showed that deceased had swallowed a large quantity of Paris green. The jury found that the poison was the cause of death, and that it had been taken by missale.

GAS EXPLOSION IN A TENEMENT HOUSE -Two men, named Peter Call and Owen Maloy, residing at No. 168 avenue A, were badly injured at a late hour on Friday night A, were badly injured at a late hour on Friday night under the following circumstances:—A strong odor of gas proceeding from the store underneath their apartment, caused by a leakage of one of the pipes, they determined to investigate the matter, and incautionsity entering the store with a lighted candle, a terrific explesion took place. The room had become so charged with gas that the ceiling and part of the wall were knocked down, and the men so severely burned that they were removed to Believue Hospital.

FIRE IN FOURTH AVENUE-DAMAGE FIVE TROUBAND broke out in the engine room of Steinway & Sons' piane-forte manufactory, corner of Fourth avenue and Fifty second street. The flames quickly communicated with the varnish room, and for a time the configuration per-mixed to be extensive. The timely arrival of the steam fire engines, however, which were efficient in extin-guishing the flames, provented any general alarm. The damage to the instruments was about \$5,000.

Slaughter of the Innecents. On Twenty-fifth street, at its junction with East river, there is a low, dark shed, where stray dogs are immediate.

daily, in accordance with law. Pet beasts from Pifth avenue, as well as ours from the cast side, lower down than Pirst street, find their way to this slaughter pound daily, with the assistance of mercenary, heartless boys and very few escape to tell the horrors of the Twentyfifth street place. The newspapers of the day have made much of this dog slaughter house, with a view to inciting President Bergh, of the "Cruelty to Animals Society," to interfere and prevent this wholeanimals society, to interfere and prevent this whose-sale destruction of dumb brutes; but the work still goes bravely on. Patroknen Simms and Owens, of the Me-tropolitan force, both humans men, are detailed for det-tropolitan force, both humans men, are detailed for det-tropolitan force, both humans men, are detailed for det-tropolitan force, both humans men, are detailed for de-tropolitan force, and the work of alaughtoring stray canimals are brought to the dead house by brokers and under the dark shed, and the work of slaughtering stray canines progresses carefully under their eyes. The animals are brought to the dead house by brokers and boys who make a business of it, and turned over to Poundmaster James Owens, who directs their destruction if they are not reclaimed after a reasonable time. The curs, poodles and pets are fed, and no undue cruelty is practised in the management of the establishment. The slaughter of the great unclaimed takes place overy afternoon at four o'clock. Poor animals which have not been found by their owners and taken away up to the appointed time are cast into a bubbling tank of East river water, and quickly end their lives. The belowed of some families often narrowly escape death in the dog charned house in Twenty-fifth street. Blasoned carriages frequently roll down there, and gally dressed isdies look anxiously through the long line of enchained whiming brutes, and reclaim some favorite who has been easily doomed to death. The men and boys who have the brutes, and reclaim some favorite who has been early doomed to death. The men and boys who have the dog staughter house in charge are not heartless by any means. Every one of the twelve hundred dogs which have been slaughtered during the past week has been given a reasonable chance for life. The condemned brutes have sympathy in their dying hours. To recuse strays from the destroyer application should be made to Superintendent Owens, foot of Twenty-fifth street, early in the date.

The Shackelling of Jeff Davis.
INDIGNATION OF A MOBILE EDITOR—THE
ENTERED INTO HIS SOUL."

Monte, June 23, 1869.
The shackelling of Jeff Davis, as described by Surgeon

The shackelling of Jeff Davis, as described by Surgeon Carrens, was published this morning in the Register and Advertiser. It causes universal indignation. The Register and Advertiser. It causes universal indignation. The Register and Advertiser says:—

The treatment of Napoleon Bonaparte by Great Britain was noble, chivafrous, humane, courteous, magniteous, when compared with the indignities inflicted in the name of republican America upon Jefferson Davis. It was not Jefferson Davis alone that was subjected to cruel indignity by this cowardly act. The outrage was committed upon eight milinous of people whom he professed to regard as brothers. The iron entered into their souls. It was not proving the professed to regard the professed to regard the professed to regard the professed to regard the professed to respect to the soul of every honest man and every virtuous woman that reads this shameful story. It is a story that will stir the soul of the veriest stoic that considerations.